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VOL. I NO. 61

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1946.

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THRILLING RESCUE BY TUG OFF COAST OF CORNWALL

UN Decision On Annexation Of S W Africa

New York, Dec. 8.
The United Nations to-day adopted the Indian resolution calling on the Assembly to prevent annexation of South-west Africa and also calling on the United Nations to establish trusteeship over the area.

The proposal was approved 17-15, with the support of Russia and China and over the opposition of the United States and Britain.
India's V. K. Krishna Menon again demanded that the South African Government submit to the trusteeship system. He said the United Nations Charter did not provide for annexation. He said he was not there to sanction annexation.
South Africa's D. Forsyth reiterated the Government's stand, saying that the South African Government was not prepared to accept the trusteeship system. He said the South African Government was not prepared to accept the trusteeship system. He said the South African Government was not prepared to accept the trusteeship system.

Resignation Of Egypt's Premier

Cairo, Dec. 8.
Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, has handed in his resignation, which has not yet been accepted by King Farouk, it was officially announced to-night.

The news followed the visit of Hassan Bey Yusuf, the Acting Chief of the Royal Cabinet, to Sidky Pasha to-day at Zetoun, a country town 50 miles south of Cairo, where the Premier was recuperating.
Sidky Pasha's children and relatives yesterday urged him to resign as his doctors were advising a complete mental and physical rest. He was ordered to bed last Monday following his successful efforts to steer through the Egyptian Parliament the draft Anglo-Egyptian agreement drawn up in London between him and the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin.
Last Tuesday a special drug was flown to Cairo from the United States zone of Germany after an appeal for help to the United States Embassy in Cairo.

Sudan Issue
Members of Sidky's entourage say Sidky wishes to resign because of the statement published in Khartoum yesterday by the Governor-General, Sir Hubert Huddleston, and authorised by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, that "nothing would be permitted to defeat the Sudanese Government from the preparation of Sudanese for self-government and for the task of choosing freely what their future status will be."

Persons close to Sidky Pasha said that he considered this unilateral declaration on the part of Britain as tantamount to breaking off by the British side of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for a revision of the 1936 treaty.
A communique issued by the Prime Minister's office to-day said that the views expressed in Sir Hubert's statement are "not in accordance with the recent London talks resulting in the Sidky-Bevin draft." Moreover, the Sudan question continues to be subject of discussion between Cairo and London, it was added.

In Parliamentary circles, the names of Huseini Pasha and Nokrashi Pasha (Continued on Page 4)

YUGO-SLAV PROTEST TO GREEK GOVT

Athens, Dec. 8.
The Yugo-Slav Government has protested to the Greek Government against the alleged flight over Yugo-Slav soil by Greek aircraft.
The Greek Government, the Greek Deputy Premier, to-day announced that the note was passed yesterday to the Greek Minister in Belgrade but he added that the Greek authorities were making inquiries before replying.—Reuter.

STORMS CONTINUE TO SWEEP BRITAIN CREWLESS SUBMARINE ADrift IN CHANNEL

LONDON, DEC. 8.
A DAY OF STORMS TO-NIGHT BROUGHT REPORTS OF SHIPS IN DISTRESS OFF THE COAST OF BRITAIN, OF INCREASED FLOODING, AND OF WIDESPREAD CANCELLATION OF AIR LINE SERVICES.

In a south-easterly gale off Falmouth, Cornwall, the 2,000-ton Swedish ship Irma looked like losing a six-hour struggle against disaster when rescued by the tug Zwartee Zee. Watchers on the shore saw the Falmouth lifeboat, which stood by the Irma for six hours, make vain efforts to get alongside while the ship was being driven, first slowly and then rapidly, towards the dreaded Manacles.

Mountainous seas at times blotted out from view both steamer and lifeboat. The Irma had broken her main anchor chain and had only one small emergency anchor to use when the tug, taking advantage of a sudden abatement of the gale, got towing hawsers aboard and brought the ship to safety.

The Zwartee Zee had also towed the British ship Wansford (4,000 tons) out of danger in Falmouth Harbour, where other ships went adrift and a number of small craft sank in the heaviest seas experienced there for some years.
From the other end of the English Channel came news that the 3,000-ton English ship Wina was in danger of being driven to the Kent coast, but she cancelled her SOS message later and the tugs and a destroyer rushing to her rescue were recalled and two lifeboats which had been alerted were not launched.

The submarine Truant, drifting crewless since Thursday, was sighted off the Channel Islands to-day, and the frigate Burhead Bay left Plymouth to search for her.

The Norwegian ship Mogensen, from Le Havre, sent out on SOS when opposite Cap de la Hague to-day. Since then nothing has been heard of her but she may have received assistance from the French at Cherbourg.

Flooding was reported to-day from from Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and Sussex, and some roads in Scotland were still snow and ice bound.—Reuter.

LAST-MINUTE BID TO END UNRRA DEADLOCK

New York, Dec. 8.
A surprise last-minute bid to end the deadlock over post-UNRRA relief, caused by the refusal of Britain and the United States to join an international organisation to help needy countries, was made in the United Nations Economic and Finance Committee to-day by Mr Paul Martin, Canadian delegate.

In response to urgent appeals by the Director-General of UNRRA, Mr Florentino LaGuardia, he proposed a compromise plan envisaging the establishment of an international committee of eight experts in finance and foreign trade to serve in their individual capacities and not as representatives of their governments.

The compromise was suggested as an amendment to a joint British-United States-Brazilian resolution for meeting the urgent needs by bilateral arrangements.

The sponsoring nations have already agreed to accept the principles in the resolution that requirements should be met when and where needed and that there should be no racial, religious or political considerations in supplying aid.
According to the Canadian draft committee would study the minimum import requirements of the basic essentials of life to prevent suffering or economic retrogression, survey the means available to each country concerned to finance such imports and report on the amount of financial aid needed.
The countries suggested to form the committee were Brazil, China,

"Body Strippers" Terrorise People Of Budapest

Budapest, Dec. 8.
Gangs of "body strippers," who rob their victims of even their clothing, are terrorising late night pedestrians here.

So serious has crime become recently that an all-out campaign has been launched and 35 "body strippers" have been arrested. This type of crime has been on the increase since early in the occupation of the country.

Some gangs use cars, offering their victim a lift home. Once inside the car the victim is robbed, stripped, then left naked in a deserted part of the city. Other tricks include the telephoning of doctors, calling them out urgently, then waylaying them; also ringing the doorbells of residents here, asking for help for someone attacked in the street. When the householders rush to the rescue he is knocked down, robbed and stripped.—Reuter.

Modified Plan To Curb Use Of Veto Adopted

New York, Dec. 8.
The Political and Security Committee, overriding Russian objections, to-day adopted the modified Australian proposal asking the Security Council to curb the use of veto powers.

The resolution, which was adopted paragraph by paragraph, calls on the Council to take action at an early date to alter its voting procedure. However, some of the stringent criticism of Russian use of the veto included in the original Australian proposal was eliminated.

Adoption by 27 votes for the proposal, six against, nine abstaining and 12 absent, indicated that the proposal would be passed by the necessary two-thirds vote when it comes before the plenary meeting of the Central Assembly.

The resolution, in addition to asking the Security Council, to adopt the practice in procedure limiting use of the veto, also asked the Council to make more effective its responsibility for settling disputes, preserving the peace.

One of the paragraphs which was eliminated charged that the use of the veto in the Council—mainly by Russia—in the past ten months was not in keeping with the principles of the United Nations Charter. This criticism of Russia was taken out after the United States delegate said the United States was not interested in establishing blame or looking backward.—United Press.

Juvenile Train Looting In British Zone

Herford, Dec. 8.
Boy and girl gangs who leave their homes in Germany's war shattered cities for nightly raids on food trains and Government stores are proving a first-rate problem for the Occupation authorities in the British zone.

Last month alone, more than 4,000 youths and girls were arrested for various crimes among them 450 youths and 140 girls under 18 years of age who were arrested for train looting.

Official reports showed that with the lifting of the dusk to dawn curfew and the lengthening of nights juvenile raids are on the increase in spite of intensified precautions by British and German police.

"Train looting by juveniles is one of our biggest worries," one British Public Safety officer said. "We send patrols to comb all areas where looting is likely to occur but with the abolition of the curfew our task is doubly difficult."

"It is plain to us that much of the looting is carried out by gangs who wish to sell goods on the black market or use them for barter."

Last month's figures also showed that nearly 500 youths and girls were arrested throughout the British zone for breaking into warehouses and other buildings where food and cigarettes might be found.

Another 70 were caught stealing cattle and other livestock from farms and 213 arrested for bicycle thefts.

Officials did not regard the total figure of 4,000 as "alarming" as, bearing in mind the difference in population it is still far below that for Berlin, where the average juvenile arrests made is 2,000 every month.—Reuter.

CENSUS OF FORCES

Flushing, Dec. 7.
The United Nations General Assembly met in plenary session as the delegates went on a virtual round-the-clock schedule to wind up business within the week in order to get home by Christmas. It adopted a resolution calling for a census of the armed forces of all members and another asking the Governments of South Africa and India to get together to better the conditions of Indians living in South Africa.—United Press.

Dissatisfaction Among Miners Over Lewis' Decision

New York, Dec. 8.
The high point of the epic in United States labour history was reached and passed when John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers yesterday called off the coal strike, but, as far as could be learned to-day, about all that was definitely settled was the issue of whether the miners work or not.

All indications point to full-scale resumption of production on Monday or Tuesday, with advance crews already in the mines last night and to-day, loading charges, checking machinery, firing boilers and otherwise preparing to re-open the pits.

However, there were some individual expressions of dissatisfaction and constitutional legal problems were still dangling. As a result, the fight between Lewis and the Government is still a long way from being settled.

DEMOS STATEMENT

Glenside, Dec. 8.
Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is visiting the British zone of Austria, told senior staff officials to-day that until the peace treaties were signed there could be no large-scale increase of demobilisation.—Reuter.

Final decision. It was true that all restrictions on coal consumption or those caused by dwindling supplies had been lifted. Food, fuel and other merchandise which has been piling up in the warehouses of the nation's ports, despite the rail embargo, can now be moved as fast as they can be loaded and ships sail.

The bright lights of cities of 21 states and the District of Columbia are on full again, while miners' wives and children are smiling at the prospect of salvaging some happiness from the Christmas season.

Miners Puzzled

However, the miners themselves seemed more puzzled than happy. A typical comment came from Harry Zonda of Uniontown, Pennsylvania: "I am damn disappointed in Lewis. After all I've lost so far, I should go back to work without a new contract—not on your life."

William Blizner, Union official of Charleston, West Virginia, stated, "The men are very sore. However, they are not sore at Lewis. They're sore at Truman."

Another miner declared: "I think Lewis is just trying to save his own fat face. If we go back to work now, we'll never get the contract we'll lose everything we struck for."

Lewis' announcement that the strike was being called off, in which he said the move was based on his respect for the Supreme Court, likewise did not settle any disputes between the Union and the Government. The Supreme Court did not announce when it would begin hearing arguments. Now that the crisis is passed and speedy action not necessary, it is expected to delay action several weeks.

The national hardship factor has been eliminated, but the legal importance of the case remains. The real motives for Lewis' decision were left to conjecture. None doubted the public opinion was one powerful factor. Another was the administration's determination not to yield. Lewis gave no hint if he considered United States foreign policy and Mr James Byrnes' repeated demands for settlement of the strike one way or the other.

The growing demands in Congress for stringent labour control legislation no doubt played a part, despite the fact that both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labour promised Lewis full support.—United Press.

The Southern Producers Association estimated that work stoppages had cost the miners \$100,000,000 in wages in the 40-day Spring shutdown and \$20,000,000 from November 20 to December 5, adds Associated Press.

French Coal Losses

Washington, Dec. 8.
France lost between 250,000 and 300,000 tons of soft coal as a result of a strike which has just ended in America, according to an official of the French Supply Mission here.

Renewed shipments, he said, could not be expected to reach French ports before Christmas since coal was only now beginning to flow to the ports again and the ships themselves take at least three weeks on the journey. He said that it was improbable that the coal lost as a result of the strike could be restored by means of increased shipments.—Reuter.

Powers To Break Off Diplomatic Relations With Franco Spain

New York, Dec. 8.
The sub-committee of the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly to-night amended the American proposal on Franco Spain made last Monday to include a call for breaking off diplomatic relations with Franco.
This amendment covered the last two paragraphs of the United States resolution by Senator Tom Connally in the full Political Committee.

Senator Connally's proposal called on Franco to surrender power to a provisional government, but specifically refrained from demanding rupture of diplomatic relations. To-night's amendment, submitted jointly by Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama, and Chile, was carried in two parts by 11 votes to six, with one abstention.

The United States representative reserved the right to re-submit the proposal in the original form to a meeting of the full committee.
The Cuban delegate, Dr. Beltrán, speaking for the world between the two differing factions in Spain as a means of solving the Franco problem.

Asserting this was one of the best solutions to the problem, Dr. Beltrán declared: "There is a great difference between intervention and mediation. Intervention would definitely be going against the liberty of the Spanish people. We cannot adopt the principle of breaking off diplomatic relations because this constitutes an act of intervention. As a result, civil war would break out in Spain."

Without Intervention
Dr. Beltrán added that his delegation was convinced the problem could be solved without intervention.

The sub-committee decided to vote on several amendments to the United States proposal made last month that General Franco should be asked to resign.

The first amendment submitted jointly by Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, Panama and Chile to replace the last two paragraphs of the United States proposal was carried in two parts by 11 votes to six with one abstention.

The approved amendments read: "Inasmuch as the United Nations by the action they took in San Francisco, Potsdam and London, and more recently in Lake Success, have in fact collectively refused to maintain relations with the Franco regime, the Assembly recommends members of the United Nations to take individually the same attitude they have taken collectively and refuse to maintain diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime."

The amendment also recommended that members should report to the Secretary-General and to the next General Assembly what steps they had taken in accordance with the recommendation.

The sub-committee endorsed the French recommendation that members of the United Nations should forthwith put an end to the imports of foodstuffs and products from Spain until the United Nations was assured these products were no longer an immediate necessity for food requirements of the Spanish people by 11 votes to five with two abstentions.

The Colombian proposal providing for mediation in Spain by the Latin American Republics was defeated. Other delegates reserved the right to submit amendments to the Political Committee.

The United States delegate, Mr Hayden Rayner, gave notice that he would bring up before the full committee the last two paragraphs of the original American resolution, which were supplanted by to-day's vote. These formed the kernel of the American case and appealed to Franco to surrender powers to a provisional government, which could hold a free election in which the Spanish people might express their will. The American proposal also invited the Spanish people to establish the eligibility of Spain for admission to the United Nations.

The committee then adjourned.—Reuter.

Also against the United States and the United Kingdom, the sub-committee approved a French resolution asking all United Nations members to cease purchasing foodstuffs from Spain, adds United Press. The resolution said this would give more food for the Spanish people and at the same time reduce money available to Franco for the purchase of war materials.

Workers Want Break
"Lake Success, Dec. 7.
France to-day appealed to the other powers to force "fish national interests" and break diplomatic relations with the Franco Government as the United Nations continued to (Continued on Page 4)

Precautions Taken In Madrid

Madrid, Dec. 8.
Bombs wrecked the front of the Spanish Youth Organisation headquarters in Barcelona to-day and several others exploded in different parts of the city during the night on the eve of to-morrow's officially-inspired pro-Franco demonstrations throughout Spain. All official buildings were placed under heavy guard.

Left-Wing organisations in Barcelona were reported to be planning a general strike to-morrow as a counter-move against the official rally—intended to show the world Spain's solidarity with Gen Franco in the face of UNO opposition.

Strikes for more pay are already in progress in Barcelona, where foundries, railway workshops and textile factories. Young women in Madrid, streets to-day, distributed "Pro-Franco" leaflets saying "that Spaniards must be prepared to defend the independence, while resistance organisations issued a note asserting that pressure had been put on the workers to attend the official demonstration."

The note said that Falange members had visited workshops insisting on a necessity for workers to take part in the demonstration and "trying to convince employers and employees that the United Nations measures were directed against the Spanish nation and not against the regime."

Some of the slogans on the leaflets distributed in the streets were: "The blood of our heroes cannot be forgotten," and "all Spaniards unite to prevent Spain from becoming a Communist colony."

One leaflet said: "To-day, as on May 2, 1939, when Madrid rose against the French to defend our rights, we must be prepared to defend our independence." Walls were plastered with posters and hand bills urging all citizens to attend the demonstrations.

The Falange organ Arriba warned the demonstrators against agents provocateurs. "Beware you are not led into hostile demonstrations against foreign centres in Madrid by opponents misguiding as super-patriots. Let us leave aggression to the United Nations and behave ourselves like gentlemen," the paper said.

Factories and shops will be closed and university students will be given a holiday to take part in the demonstrations which will be held in all the big towns in Spain.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

IMMIGRANT SHIP WRECKED

Jerusalem, Dec. 8.
The Palestine Government to-night asked the British Embassy in Athens, in a radio message, to speed all aid to the survivors of a Jewish illegal immigrant ship which was reported to be wrecked on an unnamed island between 40 and 50 miles north-west of Rhodes earlier to-day, a Jewish Agency spokesman disclosed to-day.

The first RAF mercy plane is taking off this morning carrying four tons of food, blankets and medical supplies.

The first news of the plight of the immigrants was contained in an SOS picked up in Jerusalem—reportedly the secret radio of the Hagannah, the Jewish illegal defence organisation which usually maintains radio contact with all immigrant craft.

It is not yet clear whether the ship sank or grounded, the Jewish Agency spokesman said. The ship was earlier reported to be carrying 800 persons.—Reuter.

CANADIAN HOTEL FIRE

Saskatoon, Dec. 8.
Eleven people were burned to death and 18 injured in a fire at the Barry Hotel here to-day.—Reuter.

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"FOUR GIRLS IN A JEEP"

Guest Stars: BETTY GRABLE • CARMAN MIRANDA

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WHAT WE DID IN WAR WE CAN DO IN PEACE

by
JOHN GORDON

THE British people have just emerged from the most testing war. We have won the greatest victory in the story of our race.

The labours that brought us victory were no immense and the results so great that we ought to be a triumphant, happy, rejoicing and confident people. But are we?

On the contrary. By and large for vigour, for energy, for confidence, for determination we make a poor comparison with almost any people in Western Europe to-day, except perhaps the miserable Italians, who have been pretty well useless since Roman days anyway.

Joy has gone

WE have abolished happiness. You never realise that until you come back to Britain from an excursion abroad. The joy has gone out of our lives.

We are the dullest people in Europe except for the beaten Germans. We are about the most miserably fed of all Western peoples, again excepting the shattered Germans.

Nations which only two short years ago were applauding our vigour, exulting our grit, and full of admiration for our courage, now pity us for the drabness of our lives.

And I must say that their pity is justified. Britain is the one land in Western Europe—excepting, of course, devastated Germany—where the ordinary man can't walk into an ordinary eating house and buy a good square meal.

Just one example. I landed on Brussels airfield the other day and walked into the restaurant, which is little better than a canteen's pull-up. "What can I have for lunch?" I said. "A rump steak," they replied. And a good, substantial, succulent rump steak it was.

Could you expect that at Croydon, at Northolt, or at Heath Row? While every other land is a land of chickens and eggs, Britain is a land of egg powders. While every other land is a land of good, honest steaks, Britain remains a land of soya-bean sausages, and not too

many of them. While every other land drinks healthy milk, we stir up something out of a tin, and even our cats won't drink it.

The same with clothes. A man can buy pretty well all the clothes he needs anywhere in Europe—except in victorious Britain and defeated Germany.

Up and down the Continent, in liberated lands and unconquered lands alike, a woman can buy chic clothes, and as many good stockings as she needs—but in Britain she is warned that she must put up with her darned stockings until 1948 at least.

The price of victory is apparently to be dowdy austerity, dull food and a drab existence till the end of time.

I for one think we have had enough of it.

But to me even a worse thing than the fact that we are living a drab unsatisfactory life is the fact that we are coming to accept it as an inevitable thing. The chains have been riveted so thoroughly upon us that we do not even shake them in protest.

What has happened to us? Why do we accept these shocking housing conditions, this miserable diet, this life of patched clothes, this existence without colour, joy or laughter in it without protest?

Vigorous People

NO vigorous people would. No great people would. Yet two years ago we were a vigorous people. Two years ago we were a great people. What has come over us?

Even in international affairs we seem to have reached a stage when we lack confidence in ourselves and determination to stand on our own feet.

How often nowadays do you hear a strong British voice stating a strong British policy?

Their leadership we get is one of two kinds. One set of people tell us that we can only exist in future if we trail behind the United States of America. The other set wants us to tie ourselves to Russia.

The Foreign Ministers Are Getting Friendlier

By JOHN HIGHTOWER

THE New York meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers is moving more smoothly than any other peace-making sessions of the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

Perhaps one reason is that the leaders now thoroughly practise an understanding the process of seeking out each other's objectives and attempting to reach accord.

Diplomats who would know, say that British Foreign Minister Bevin no longer explodes with temper as he did a year ago. Molotov no longer needles him and Byrnes, as he did once, over what the Russian called imperialistic sins of the Western powers in maintaining armies in places like Greece and Trieste and in oppressing colonial peoples.

There are occasional sharp outbursts, but by all reports the whole atmosphere is easier and friendlier than was in Paris and London. Americans claim this is because Byrnes has maintained his policy of "firm but patient" dealing with the Russians.

The British concede a point for the Americans, but plug for the solid front put up by the great array of large and small states so frequently at odds with Russia.

Russian Diplomacy

WHATEVER the underlying cause, the immediate cause of new harmony is the change in Russian diplomacy. Despite his strong talk before the United Nations, Molotov has yielded on vital points of Trieste and other issues. Presumably he has expected to get some Anglo-American concession in return, but it was evident that he moved first.

A reporter once asked an important American diplomat why it was that Russia so often took the lead on great moral and popular issues, (as Molotov later did on disarmament). Things were going badly at the moment and the diplomat was in a bitter mood.

"The initiative," he said, "always lies with the small boy who walks down the street with a pocketful of stones. It seldom lies with the householders who watch him fearfully through their plate glass windows."

All these international gatherings split along the lines of boy and pocketful of stones. One of real elements in the present East-West dispute is that Russia is trying to change much of the world structure built by Britain over the centuries and now jointly maintained by Britain and America. It is the Western nations that have the plate glass windows.

by
JOHN GORDON

NOW I have a great respect for the qualities of the Americans and a most tremendous admiration for the deeds and valour of the Russian people, but I certainly do not think my country should be a tin-can tied to the tail of America, or should cuddle up to Russia for protection.

I think we are as great a people as either the Americans or the Russians. We certainly have a past greater than either, and if our contribution to the war is any criterion, I think we still have the qualities in us to make our future greater still.

We not only have the qualities, but we have also the assets within our own island and our own Empire.

The real trouble with us is that we are letting the leadership pass to soft men—men who do not believe in struggle, men who do not believe in effort, men who do not believe in the battle of life.

The sort of men, in fact, who in a desperate death struggle are inclined to develop conscientious objections to being in the rough and tumble, but who, when other men have won the fight for them, frame their arms in rejection slugs with the same pride as more virile men frame their war medals.

They have for years preached the gospel that effort should not count in life, but that every man has the right to be held up on his feet by the State from the cradle to the grave. Their creed is that a man has no right to carve his own niche in life, but that he should sit placidly in the niche to which some civil servant has directed him.

BEVERIDGE first began that pernicious "effortless" crusade. Being tired and exhausted many fine men and women fell under the spell. A life of effortful ease seemed entrancing after all the effort we had made, and to make it easier we went cap in hand to America to borrow a thousand million pounds, and collected almost as many insults as pounds.

It is a poor state for a proud and great people to have fallen into.

If we begin to regard ourselves as a second-rate people, believe me, we soon will be second-rate.

The future of Britain depends not on America, Russia or any other nation, but on Britain herself. And the future of Britain depends simply and solely on the individual efforts made by the men and women who are the British people.

If they are proud of themselves and their heritage, if they are vigorous, if they are determined to be a great and powerful people, nothing can stop them.

Why should we lap up the nonsense so widely spread by envious rivals that this is a worn-out country and that we are an effete people? To hear some people talk, you would think that the only improvements in life the last two generations have come from America. America herself is pretty good at spreading that idea.

And what America didn't give us a good many other people think came from Germany, who over years, by clever publicity, has deluded half the world into regarding her as the great inventive nation, whereas she was merely the imitator of Britain.

Look at the facts. Consider what our ancestors gave the world. Study what even the people of our own generation have contributed to mankind.

Contrast Britain's record with the record of any other peoples on earth.

A slogan

LET me give you some of these facts.

We all know who gave the world the steam engine and the railway train, which opened the industrial era. But let us take some lesser-known but equally important discoveries.

The bicycle, for example, to-day plays a vital part in life all over the world. It began as a seat which a man propelled by walking along the ground on his feet. Who made it the universally used machine it is to-day? An almost unremembered Yorkshire blacksmith who invented the pedal.

I would like to see every bicycle pedal that goes out of Britain to-day stamped with the proud slogan: "The pedal was a British invention."

Who did as much as the pedal inventor to make the bicycle possible, and more than the bicycle—the whole vast motor-car industry? Dunlop, an Irish doctor, who invented the pneumatic tyre.

It would be a good advertisement for Britain if every British tyre were stamped: "The pneumatic tyre was a British invention."

TAKE the match. Who invented it? Not a Swede, as so many people think, nor an American, German or Frenchman but a man in Stockton-on-Tees.

Wouldn't it be a fine thing to stamp every British box of matches with the words, "The match was invented in Britain?"

And do you know that the stamp—the perforated gummed stamp—adopted by every country in the world, was the idea of a man from my native town of Dundee? How many people, even in Dundee, know that? I was never taught it in school there, but I think I ought to have been.

America, with the assistance of Hollywood, has persuaded the world that Edison invented the electric bulb. In fact, Dr. Swan, of Newcastle, had made and sold 50 million electric bulbs before Edison ever entered the business.

I can imagine no better advertisement for Britain than a stamp on every one of our bulbs "Britain invented the electric light bulb."

Our farmers go to America for reapers and binders. They regard them as American inventions, as indeed does most of the world. In fact, a Dumfries minister invented the first mechanical reaper, and another Scot the first threshing machine. Moreover, the first combine harvester was built in England.

The famous McCormick, who is credited not only in America but throughout the world with the invention, bought his first six machines in Britain. He merely improved them.

Britain leads

WE led the world in ships from wood to iron and from iron to steel, and we still lead the world in them in spite of the simple GI who, crossing the Atlantic in the Queen Mary, looked round with awe and admiration and said, "Why can't Britain build ships like this?"

We invented the thermionic valve upon which modern radio has developed, and we know—although too many other nations don't—that Kelvin did in the field of electricity.

We even introduced the water-closet to the world, a small thing to you, maybe, but one of the great inventions because of the effect it had in the fight against disease caused by insanitary conditions. A Yorkshireman invented it. In France even to-day it is still known as "English fittings."

I need not tabulate our record in medical discovery. From chloroform to penicillin, progress very largely came from Britain.

Germany, of course, claims the aniline dye discovery, on which she built her great dyestuffs monopoly. In fact, you have to go to Perth for the originator. His name was Perkins, and Pullars of Perth, for whom he made the discovery, are still famous to-day.

At some time say, but these facts belong to the past. What of to-day? Just think of our war achievements. We led the world in war aviation from start to finish. And believe me, five years from now if we shake off some of the bonds that control civil aviation, we will lead the world in passenger-carrying planes.

We produced Radar, one of the vital inventions of all time. And it was our Rutherford's work on atoms (Continued on Page 3)

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Close attention to spot cards was the key to success in to-day's deal.

South, dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♦ Q 8 6		♦ 7 6 5 2	
♠ 8 6 2		♠ 10	
♥ Q 8 5		♥ K 4 3 2	
♣ A K 6		♣ J 8 7	
WEST		SOUTH	
♦ K Q 9 5 4 3		♦ A K J 10 5 4	
♠ 10 9 7 6		♠ A J 7	
♥ Q 10 4		♥ A 6 3 2	
		♣ A	

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 spade	2 hearts	2 spades	Pass
3 hearts	Pass	3 clubs	Pass
4 hearts	Pass	Pass	Pass

After the free raise from North, South's hand was too good even for a jump to four spades, and he therefore chose to cue-bid the opponents' heart suit. When North answered with the bid of four clubs, South's

most dangerous spot seemed to be at least partially covered, and he took a chance on the slam.

West decided to open the diamond ten, from his incomplete sequence. Dummy played low and South won with the blank ace. A spade was led to the eight, and the diamond queen was led through East, who had been pretty well marked with the king by West's opening. East himself recognized that fact, and since he was sure that South would disregard if the diamond queen was not covered, East did cover with the king.

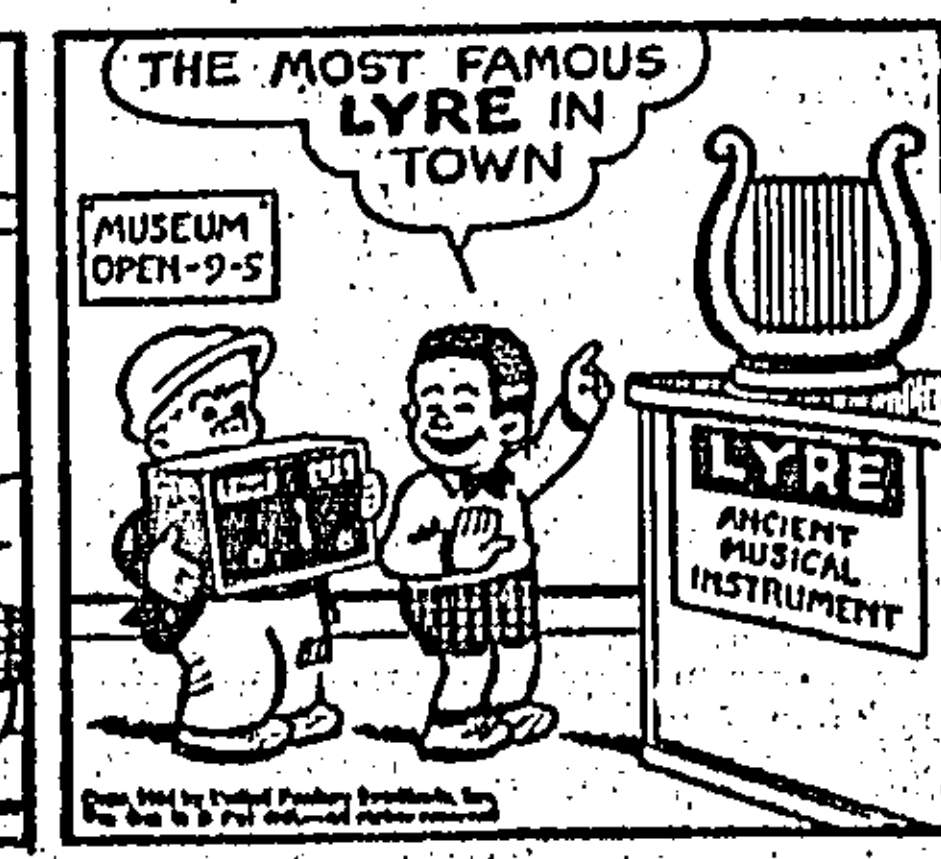
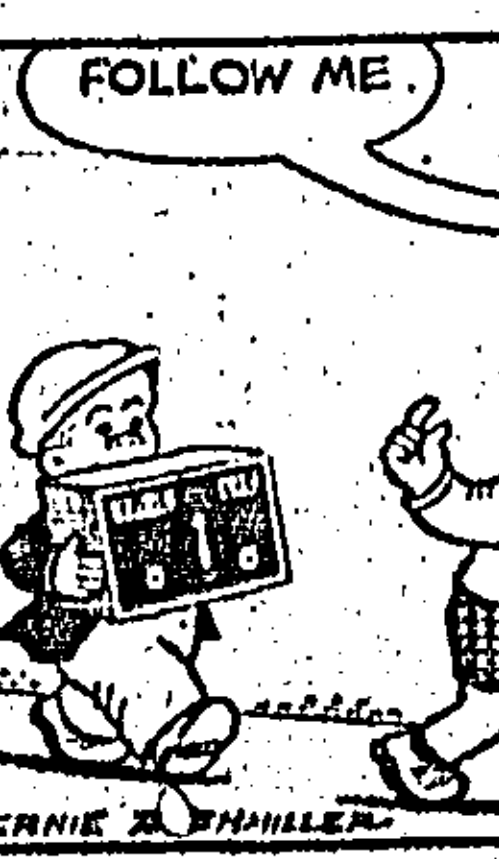
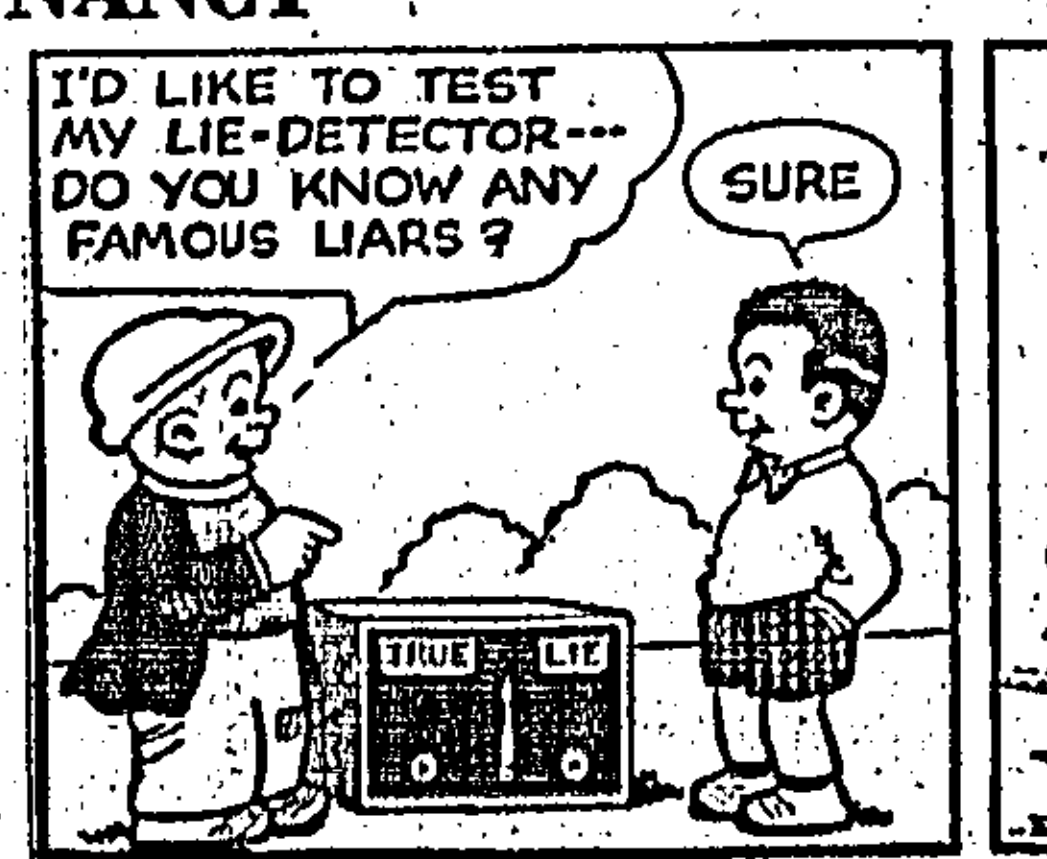
Declarer ruffed, and then proceeded to run off every one of his trumps, carefully observing West's discards, while keeping in dummy the jack-eight of diamonds, one heart and the original three clubs. West, who must have seen the handwriting on the wall, could do no better than hold two cards in hearts, diamonds and clubs. Now declarer cashed the ace and king of clubs, and instead of making the give-up play of throwing a heart on the diamond jack, he confidently led a heart to the ace and then threw West in with the heart king. West's forced return of a diamond from the 9-7 was successfully finessed in dummy, with the jack-eight.

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS	DOWN
1—Vegetable	1—Piled
2—Dishy	2—Wander
3—Wanted	3—Cal needs
4—Three	4—Alone
5—Root vegetable	5—Police
6—Ripen	6—U. S. soldier
7—Rises from moving boat	7—Negative
8—Course of play	8—Inspected
9—Nourishment	9—Enticement
10—Confused	10—Tosses of Lachos
11—Opportunity	11—Writer's budget
12—Unit of light	12—Swifts
13—Roman bronze	13—Turt
14—Fearing	14—Furious father
15—Pride (abbr.)	15—Spooky
	16—Wardrobe
	17—Pungent
	18—Autocrat
	19—Charmant set
	20—Cane's hat
	21—Playing
	22—Pungent
	23—Sty
	24—Price agency
	25—Clockwork
	26—Salacious
	27—Slut
	28—Flight depression
	29—Fall to win
	30—Pury
	31—Silver in England
	32—Rude person
	33—Land measure

NANCY That's a Different Tune



By Ernie Bushmiller

Future Development Of Australia's Aircraft Industry

During the greater part of the war, aircraft of British design were manufactured in Australia. The contact begun in that way is being extended into the peace and is being developed. The latest type of British heavy bomber, the Avro Lincoln, is under construction in Australia. Rolls-Royce engines are being made there and there is some likelihood that de Havilland Vampire jet fighters will also be built in the Dominion, writes E. Colston Shepherd, Secretary-General of the Empire Air League.

These developments are to be explained only in part by Australia's need for a measure of defensive self-sufficiency and Britain's need for wider industrial dispersal than she was able to practise in the war just ended.

Australia was impressed, when the Japanese came down from the north and threatened her lines of communication with Britain, with the importance of having a munitions industry of her own. Britain, conscious of the difficulty with which she transported munitions to the Far East, is willing to encourage the creation of an industrial potential in Australia.

Acknowledging the mutual interest of Britain and Australia in the establishment of a sound aircraft industry in the Dominion, there is still no obvious reason why Australia should limit herself to British types of aircraft and engines. When the Japanese war was over, the Japanese as they sought to come down from the Solomon Islands and to advance southwards across the mountains in New Guinea, little help could be provided by Britain. Australia bore a noble part herself in resisting the Japanese, and the ally who put most men and machines into that theatre was the United States.

American aircraft became familiar to the Australians. Fighters of all kinds and bombers of various types fought alongside the British aircraft of the Royal Australian Air Force. If, after the war, Australia had elected to build aircraft of American types, the decision could have been explained on grounds of familiarity and close acquaintance. Still another influence might have tended in the same direction.

Decision Of Significance

When the war ended, the commercial air lines of the Dominion had to re-establish themselves and provide themselves with equipment. Britain, throughout her six years of war, had built no commercial aircraft and had designed no new aircraft for the purposes of commercial air transport. She had no air liners to sell nor had she designs of air liners which she could hand over to Australian factories for building under licence. Again Australians saw help at hand from the United States.

Plenty of commercial aircraft were built by the United States during the war. Surplus aircraft suitable for air transport were in Australia and were to be had at remarkable cheap prices. The well-known C-47, the Army Transport version of the D.C.-3 known in British service as the Dakota, is said to have been sold in Australia for £7,000. More recent types of commercial aircraft from the United States were also on offer. These were not surplus war craft and the prices were much less tempting.

No Early Deliveries

Britain was still in process of reverting to the manufacture of commercial aircraft and early deliveries could not be expected. The orders from the Australian domestic air lines consequently went to the United States. The statement has been made in Australia that by 1947 there will not be a single British air liner on the internal services of the Dominion, though there will probably be British aircraft on charter work and there will certainly be British liners on the trans-Pacific routes.

Government-owned International Routes

In these circumstances the decision of Australia to maintain her contact with the British aircraft industry is of some significance. Strategic unity is an argument which could apply to the United States almost as readily as to Britain. Australia's principal defensive interests lie in the Pacific and the United States is the greatest Power in the Pacific. On the other hand, Australia's chief market is in Europe and the established shipping route to Europe lies largely under British influence. Some special consideration evidently turned the scale in favour of British aircraft.

That the scale was turned decisively in favour of the fact that arrangements are also being made for the construction of one big commercial type of aircraft in Australia. This is the Avro Tudor II, the four-engine 40-seater designed for service on the routes between Britain and Australia and South Africa, and destined shortly to have its piston engines replaced by gas turbines driving propellers. This liner is likely to be sold at a much lower price than American aircraft of similar capacity.

Rocket-Testing Course

What has probably turned the scale is Britain's willingness to enter into full collaboration with Australia. There is even a possibility that British gas turbines will be manufactured under licence in Australia. There is also one special branch of development work in which the Dominion can take a valuable hand. The arrangements for work in the development of rockets are now being made. Australia proposes to lay out a rocket-testing course over a stretch of her waste land between Adelaide and the north-west coast. Several observation posts will be set up on the 3,000 mile course and rockets can pass on beyond over another 2,000 miles of sea if necessary.

This will associate Australia with research work now being planned in Britain. It means that Australia will take part in a project which may have civil as well as military aims. Rockets should have an application not only as projectiles but as a means of carrying mails and urgent supplies at high speed over great distances but their construction and control have still to be advanced and rockets are Australia's choice of the British aircraft industry as guide and mentor is to be attributed to her desire to create ultimately a self-dependent industry of her own. During the next decade or two she will have access to the most advanced designs of the British aircraft industry. She will be associated with British progress through the difficulties of high-speed flying. She will manufacture aircraft and engines which take full account of flying at and above the speed of sound and of all the changes that are involved in breaking through the sonic barrier.

Her own designers and technicians will gain experience in a good school and gradually she will develop her own methods of development, design and production with the British industry and research establishments as reference points. Australia is a continent which can use aircraft more fully than any other. There are enormous undeveloped territories in the Dominion where roads do not exist. Flying is likely to be of the greatest value and Australia will one day have plenty for a aircraft industry of her own to do. That industry is being founded now in association with Britain.

RAF MEDICAL STORES HELP MALAYA

Considerable quantities of urgently required medical stores to help build up the dangerously depleted resources in civilian hospitals throughout Malaya, are being supplied by the Royal Air Force. Air Ministry permission was given in August to dispose of some of the surplus medical stores at the R.A.F. Hospital, Singapore, which was originally intended for "Tiger Force" in its way to Okinawa when the Japanese surrendered.

As soon as he heard that drugs, dressings and surgical instruments were in urgent demand for Malaya's hospitals, Air Commodore P. G. Livingstone, Principal Medical Officer, Air Command, Southeast Asia, decided with the concurrence of the Allied Air Commander-in-Chief, to make available as speedily as possible a consignment of R.A.F. medical stores—in the interests of the health of the civil population.

Formalities were cut to a minimum and delivery of the first supplies to Kuala Lumpur began on September 19. The consignments have included a large number of first-class British-made surgical instruments and some microscopes which have been specially requested. These will be of great value to Malaya's civil doctors and surgeons.

A long list of essential needs from Dr. R. B. MacGregor, Director of Medical Services of the Union, contained such demands as 1,000 operating gloves, 150 clinical thermometers, 100 surgical forceps of different types and 15 microscopes. The R.A.F. medical branch hopes to meet a good proportion of these demands.

Amazing Vitality Of Manila's Recovery

Manila, Dec. 7. Five years from to-day the first Japanese bombs fell on Manila. This swollen city of 1,000,000 still bears its grim scars of war, but the one-time Pearl of the Orient is showing amazing vitality in coming back to life. Old-timers who thought that Manila was through for a decade or longer, now think themselves wrong.

Manila's roll busily past its skeleton edifices from new homes rising amidst ruins to patched up offices and even pent-houses. Workmen are to be seen everywhere from gashed and scarred Escalante business districts. True new homes are in some cases 6,000 per cent over their pre-war price. Average living costs are up 600 per cent, but Manilaans are undaunted and not waiting for the day when the reconstruction and rehabilitation loans as well for \$50,000,000 will accomplish what only \$100,000,000 would have done before inflation struck these war-wrecked islands.

Not a single Japanese who once was an important element in the business-life of the community five years ago is to be seen now, except behind prisoner-of-war barbed wire. Grass grown ruins of legislative buildings, pulped cathedrals, public offices and acres of rusted rubble shacks are their own reminder of that eternal vigilance price of freedom. —Associated Press.

Economic Position
Manila, Dec. 8. President Manuel A. Roxas, speaking before the city and province of Manila, said that the Philippines would become bankrupt if no aid was received from the United States. He emphasized "we must borrow money from the United States" to rehabilitate and explained the interest rate would be only two per cent. —Associated Press.

Roxas' Efforts During War
Manila, Dec. 8. Mr. Ewald Selph of Los Angeles, a prominent attorney in Manila for the past 20 years, told the Evening News to-day that President Manuel A. Roxas sent him secret information on the Japanese while Mr. Roxas was a member of the Japanese puppet government during the occupation.

When Mr. Selph was repatriated from Santo Tomas Internment camp in September, 1943 he was able to give the United States military data concerning Pres. Roxas' loyalty to America, the paper said. Mr. Selph's law partner, Mr. Antonio Carrasquero acted as intermediary and took a position as superintendent of St. Joseph's Hospital to enable him to enter the internment camp and supply Mr. Selph with information gleaned from Pres. Roxas. —Associated Press.

RC. CATHEDRAL IN PAOTING, RAZED

Paoting, Dec. 8. The Roman Catholic cathedral in the Hopel town of Taining near the Hopel-Shantung border was razed by Communist troops recently, according to a Catholic priest who escaped and arrived here to-day from Taining. The priest said that many innocent civilians had been killed by the Communists who engaged in looting and atrocities. Seven Catholic Fathers had been kidnapped and 40,000 demanded for their release. The Communists threatened to kill the Fathers if the ransom was not forthcoming. Local Chinese were now attempting to obtain the release of the priests through negotiation. —Central News.

Jap Communist's Challenge To U.S. Periodical

Tokyo, Dec. 8. Lending Japanese Communist Sanzo Nosaka attacked to-day the Saturday Evening Post article titled "The Russians are busy in Japan," and challenged its author to come out with full facts—"if there are any"—to support his contention there appears to be close liaison work between the Japanese Communist Party and Moscow.

Nosaka characterized the article as "malicious vituperation," and hoped it would not serve to mislead the "enlightened American public about what is really going on in Japan."

The article, by the Evening Post Tokyo correspondent, Harold J. Noble, according to Nosaka, is reminiscent of the "anti-Communist" propaganda of Tojo, Hitler and Mussolini. Nosaka then insisted that since the dissolution of the Comintern in 1943 there has been no systematic relations, either open or secret, between it and the Communists here.

Nosaka told United Press that the Communist objectives in Japan remain unchanged, and described them broadly as "to spur a socialist revolution peacefully and without any resort to arms of Soviet dictatorship." He added: "Last year was the year of its initiation. The coming year must see its completion."

Attempting to illustrate that Moscow and Japanese Reds always do not see eye to eye, Nosaka mentioned that although the proposal to nationalise Japanese coal mines received strong support from Li Gen Kuzma Derezvanko, Soviet delegate on the Four-Power Council, the proposal was violently opposed by Japanese Communists.

Regarding the party's financial support Nosaka said that "it is common knowledge" the Communist Party lacks adequate funds and offered candid examination of the party's books at any time.

He also strongly repudiated Nobel's charge that the Japanese Communists were to be active in espionage on behalf of the Russians. "If this were true why have not the United States authorities arrested our members?" he asked. "To date there have been no arrests," Nosaka concluded. —United Press.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Germany and Japan To Pay Expenses

New York, Dec. 8. Ukraine on Saturday night accused the United States, Britain and Canada of expressing more concern over the economic plight of Germany and Japan than the economic plight of the United Nations.

A. D. Voina, the Ukrainian delegate, made the charge in the United Nations Budgetary Committee, supporting a Byelo-Russian proposal to charge the two aggressor nations with the cost of maintaining, as well as repatriation, of untold thousands displaced by the war.

The Committee instead adopted, by 20 votes to six, a proposal that the expenses should be paid by Germany and Japan only "to the extent practicable."

Twenty nations abstained. —Associated Press.

WHAT WE DID IN WAR

(Continued from Page 2)

which is the basis of the atom bomb, even if America believes she invented it.

Think, too, of the Mulberry devices, without which invasion of the Continent would have been impossible. And Elido and Pluto, which played so great a part in victory. All were British.

Destiny

WHAT we did in war we can do in greater degree in peace. Be sure of that. For the moment we are held back because Whitehall sits on top of all enterprise like a smothering blanket, and individual men are not allowed to give us the fruits of their individuality.

A man in these days of licences and permits has little chance to experiment and invent. And if he did produce anything worthwhile the chances are he would certainly find his enterprise blocked by the machinery of bureaucracy, which thrives on repression rather than on development.

But the day of greatness and opportunity will come again. It will come all the sooner if we tell those who are cramping our lives quite bluntly that we have had enough of misery and know-how to other nations, and that we propose in future to get on our own feet and carve our own destiny.

PITFALLS OF ESPIONAGE IN AMERICA

Just before VJ Day, a strange open letter appeared in the Washington Post explaining to the Japanese what "unconditional surrender" meant and disabusing their minds of the "utter destruction" fears that their militarists still were seeking to implant.

Informed circles immediately spotted the letter as something out of the ordinary, as in fact, an official communiqué designed to be picked up and communicated to Tokyo, and fingers began to point to Captain Ellis M. Zacharias, of the United States Naval Intelligence, then assigned to the Office of War Information.

Zacharias had been trying for some time, using information gathered during many years, to reach the Japanese through psychological warfare. Revelations by Japanese after the war and of the Pearl Harbor investigation soon had people talking about him as one of the major factors—along with atom bombs, Superfortresses, and Mitsubishis' carriers, Nimitz, MacArthur and submarine experts—in avoiding an invasion of Japan, reports Associated Press.

Now Zacharias has written "Secret Missions," a book which makes its appearance to-day that is a most interesting contribution to postwar understanding of how things got in this world and a warning of the necessity for improved peacetime military intelligence. He goes back long before the war for incidents of Japanese, German and Russian espionage in America, and describes years of work which, he contends, led up to an accurate analysis of the Japanese intentions in 1941 which, had it not been more or less ignored, might have prevented Pearl Harbor.

Atomic Secrets

But, although Zacharias never mentions the subject himself the book also contains some lessons on a very likely current problem. The United States has proposed to yield secrets of atomic power to international control whenever an effective inspection system has been set up to prevent its military use. The problem of military inspection is inherent in other issues before the United Nations. The British have just failed to get it used as check on Germany's forthcoming reports on size and deployment of armies. It undoubtedly will come up again in any discussion of disarmament. It is obvious it is going to be one of the restraints in whatever peace machinery that is involved.

Molotov's recent statement accepting the principle of an international inspection machinery, along with other statements in this field, make it certain that it will be one of the prime factors in the discussions. Zacharias' story serves to emphasize the necessity for extreme care before the safety of the United States is left to international inspection. He apparently makes the point unwittingly and drives it home oddly enough while quoting Franz von Rintelen, famous pre-war Nazi German secret agent on general practices of espionage.

U.S. Military Development

Von Rintelen, says Zacharias, once pointed out that the United States in those days, made virtually no effort to hide its military developments, but added that "it is the point of such significance to planners of international inspection systems: 'The United States is too vast . . . with developments going on at distances of thousands of miles interrelated as they are and requiring simultaneous observation . . . it would require hundreds of highly qualified agents . . . and no intelligence service can afford to concentrate such a huge army . . . in any one country.'

Von Rintelen also pointed out that peacetime military activity bears little relation to sudden developments and expansions of war-time, and concluded that ultimate failure, is always the lot of espionage in the United States.

America is not unique in these respects among areas which will be subject to any international inspection plans.

FREAK OF PHYSICS

Mexborough (England), Dec. 7. Charles Carter, 15, who fell down a 1,500-foot mine shaft to-day, survived a fractured arm through a freak of physics.

An official at the colliery company where the youth worked explained that halfway down the shaft was the cage descending at 60 miles per hour. Charles fell so rapidly that he overtook the cage and clung to the roof for the remaining 750 feet.

"The speed of the boy's fall at that point would be roughly the same," the official said, thus accounting for the relatively minor injury. —United Press.

MANCHURIANS' APPEAL

Nanking, Dec. 7. The Manchurians to-day joined the Mongolians, Tibetans and delegates from Sinkiang in demanding representation in the Legislative and Control Yuan.

Prince Yu Lu, first cousin of the abdicated Emperor Henry Pu Yi and probably China's best known painter, made this announcement on behalf of the 27,000,000 inhabitants of Manchuria.

Asked about Pu Yi, Prince Pu Lu said that he had virtually cut off relations with his first cousin ever since he was "enthroned" by the Japanese. —Reuter.

SHOWING **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

COLUMBIA'S NEWEST AND FIRST 1946 PICTURE RELEASED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH NEW YORK.

A NEW THRILL! A SENSATION!

The tropical tune-and-talent topper of them all!

THE THRILL OF BRAZIL

Starring EVELYN KEYES, KEENAN WYNN, ANN MILLER, ALVIN KOSIN, TITO GUZAR, VELDO and VOLANDA, ENRIC MADRUGERA and his ORCHESTRA

ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

SHOWING **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

OUT OF THE BOOK . . . ON TO THE SCREEN! WITH ALL ITS VIOLENCE—LOVE AND ADVENTURE!

POWER-FONTAINE GARY'S A ZANUCK'S production

THIS ABOVE ALL

— NEXT CHANGE —
Acclaimed as Their Finniest
STAN LAUREL & OLIVER HARDY
"A-HAUNTING WE WILL GO"
with DANTE the Magician

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

— SHOWING TO-DAY —

Is She HIS or is She HIS? or is She AUNT?

She didn't say "Yes"—and she didn't say "No"—but she outfoxed the Nollon's No. 1 Wolf!

CLAUDETTE COLBERT • MAC MURRAY

"Practically Yours"

Gil Lamb • Cecil Kellaway • Robert Benchley

— NEXT CHANGE —
DOROTHY LAMOUR • JON HALL

"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"

In Tropic Technicolor

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating, small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

FUKIEN'S WAR LOSSES

Foochow, Dec. 8. Figures of Fukien's war losses were officially released here to-day. They were: civilian casualties, 10,212, including 7,437 men; property losses, more than 100 billion dollars. —Central News.

SOVIET RUBBER

Tass reported to-day that the Soviet Union's rubber harvesting plan has been exceeded by two per cent and that Ukrainian planters exceeded their harvest plan by 173 per cent. —Associated Press.

The final date for receiving applications for registration of new pupils for next term will be Saturday, 28th December, 1946. Those should be addressed to the Headmaster, Central British School, Kowloon, and should contain the following information:—Prospective pupil's name in full; date of birth; previous school, whether in the Colony now, if not, expected date of arrival.

G. F. FERGUSON,
Headmaster,
Central British School.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Don't brag to your father that I made this dress for you, Dorothy—he might get the idea I'll never want to buy any more things ready-made!"

